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WEATHER
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GERMANY'S REPLY
IS NOT EXPECTED
TO SATISFY U. S.Tentative Draft Submitted
Informally Through
Gerard.CERTAIN ASSURANCES
PROMISED AMERICANSHigh Officials Agree That Ap-
proval Would Sacrifice Im-
portant Neutral Rights.

WILSON ADVISED OF SITUATION

Important Changes Necessary Before
Critical Aspect of Negoti-
ations Is Removed.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Germany has submitted informally to the United States, through Ambassador Gerard in Berlin, a tentative draft of its reply to the note of June 9, which asked for assurances that American rights on the high seas would not be further violated by German submarine commanders.

After careful examination of the contents of the proposed note as outlined by Ambassador Gerard, which coincides with Berlin press dispatches of the last few days, high officials are practically agreed that the United States cannot without sacrificing important neutral rights express its approval of the German proposals in their present form.

The draft was shown to Ambassador Gerard with the idea of eliciting from him an expression of opinion, and he promptly asked for instructions from Washington as to whether the United States could make concessions. President Wilson has been advised of the situation in messages sent to his summer residence at Cornish, N. H., and the impression obtained to-night from reliable quarters was that the American government very probably would instruct its ambassador within a day or two to decline to express any view until after the formal reply is delivered to him.

GERMANY'S PROPOSALS

NOT OFFICIALLY DIVULGED

Just what Germany proposed has not been officially divulged. Secretary Lansing to-day took the position that it would not be proper for him to disclose Germany's position as informally reported by Mr. Gerard without authorization from the Berlin government.

He stated merely that there had been no exchange of views on formal negotiations between Germany and the United States, and declined to predict whether there would be.

From Berlin dispatches and authoritative sources here it is learned, however, that the note as drafted by the German Foreign Office with Emperor William's subsequent approval would give assurances that Americans might travel with safety on the high seas on certain conditions imposed by Germany, such as the marking of belligerent vessels carrying Americans, identification by the United States to Germany of the date of departure and character of such vessels and an inspection insuring their noncarriage of munitions of war.

President Wilson has before him the views of several Cabinet officers, some of whom believe that it is essential to have Ambassador Gerard make clear to the German Foreign Office that the United States can make no concessions from its position as based on the accepted rules of international law and the naval prize codes of civilized nations. Whether the President does or does not finally decide to have Ambassador Gerard tell the German government informally the views of the United States is not clear to-day, but it is clearly apparent that important changes would be necessary in Germany's attitude before it could be reasonably hoped that the formal reply would remove from the negotiations the critical aspect they have assumed.

NOT PREPARED TO YIELD

TO CERTAIN DEMANDS

One of the messages from Ambassador Gerard was somewhat garbled in transmission and its meaning was not clear. At first, early in the day, it was believed by some officials that the suggestions made might offer a basis for negotiations since it appeared that Germany was endeavoring to ascertain in advance what the opinion of the United States would be so that the final draft would be certain of acceptance. This caused a feeling of some optimism to be spread, but the arrival of additional messages from Ambassador Gerard indicated that Germany was not prepared to yield to the insistence of the United States on its right under international law, but was disposed to ask for compromises and concessions involving a surrender of some important neutral rights.

The situation was not regarded by any means as hopeless, because it was believed in well-informed quarters that the mere fact of submitting to Ambassador Gerard a tentative draft of the German reply could be construed as meaning that Germany might make further changes if the position of the United States was found to be unfavorable. There are evidences, however, that some Berlin officials believe public opinion in the United States has been divided since the resignation of Secretary Bryan, and public sentiment here really favors compromising the issue.

The American government has no intention of discussing with Germany the attack on such cargo ships as the Armenian and the Anglo-Californian, which were shelled by German sub-

(Continued on Second Page.)

Instructions Not
Yet Sent to GerardWilson Realizes That Success of
Entire Negotiations With Ger-
many Hangs in Balance.

CORNISH, N. H., July 6.—President Wilson had dispatches from Secretary Lansing to-day transmitting information received from American Ambassador Gerard at Berlin outlining informally suggestions which Germany is anxious to incorporate in her next note on submarine warfare, but about which she first wants to sound out the United States.

Final instructions as to what answer Ambassador Gerard shall make to the Berlin Foreign Office have not yet been sent to Secretary Lansing by the President, but he is giving serious consideration to the question, realizing that the success of the entire negotiations with Germany probably hangs in the balance. Since the informal conferences between Ambassador Gerard and the Berlin Foreign Office were begun the President has received several mail reports from Secretary Lansing, and has personally written replies.

It was understood to-night that the President was hopeful that out of the present situation would come a solution of the submarine controversy. He is unwilling, however, to deviate from the broad principles laid down in the notes already forwarded to Berlin.

When the formal German note is received President Wilson will return to Washington. The American reply will be prepared by the President and Secretary Lansing, and to-day it was said to be likely that, after spending a short time in Washington, Mr. Wilson would return to Cornish.

LINER IS "CUPID'S SPECIAL"

Ten Brides-Elect Met by Husky Swed-
ish Swains in New York.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The Swedish-American liner United States, which arrived to-day, might with propriety have been called the "Cupid Special." Among her passengers were ten brides-elect, who were met by as many husky young Swedish swains.

Ten gallant customs inspectors rummaged as carefully as possible through ten big trunks, while ten inquiring heads were turned the other way by ten soft, persuasive hands. Then came the march for the marriage license bureau.

Among other passengers was Inga Sontum, of Kristiania, who is en route to Newport to teach society the Danish dances.

FUNERAL OF PORFIRIO DIAZ

Representatives of France and of City
of Paris Attend Services.

PARIS, July 6.—The funeral of General Porfirio Diaz, the former President of Mexico, was held at 10:30 this morning in the Catholic Church of St. Honoré d'Eylau. The large funeral assemblage included representatives of the government of France and the city of Paris.

Mexico was represented by Francisco de la Barra and all the prominent members of the Mexican colony.

The Ecuadorian minister to France and the military attaché of the Japanese embassy also were present.

The body of the late Mexican President was deposited in the vault of the church, where it will await shipment to America a few days hence.

SALE TO CITY AUTHORIZED

Municipality of Detroit May Buy Street
Railway Lines.

DETROIT, MICH., July 6.—Officers of the Detroit United Railway which operates the street railway system of Detroit, have agreed to sell the city lines of the company to the city of Detroit. The City Street Railway Commission to-day adopted a resolution giving the company until August 2 to secure the ratification of its stockholders and bondholders. The assent of both is said virtually to be assured.

The terms of sale provide for a vote of the people on the question, and upon a favorable vote the price to be paid by the city is to be fixed by the Circuit Court, sitting in chancery.

CADETS BEGIN LONG CRUISE

Only Those Accused of Misconduct Will
Be Left Behind.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The battleship Wisconsin, of the Naval Academy practice squadron, sailed to-day from Annapolis for San Francisco via the Panama Canal. The other two ships, the Missouri and the Ohio, will leave to-morrow, and only those midshipmen specifically accused of misconduct in connection with the pending "gripping" and hazing inquiries will be left behind.

The squadron will return to Annapolis about September 9.

DR. BROWN RESIGNS

Tennessee Official Accepts Position in
New York Pure Food Bureau.

NASHVILLE, TENN., July 6.—Governor Rye to-day announced the resignation of Dr. Lucius P. Brown, head of the Tennessee pure food and drug inspection department, and its acceptance. The resignation is taken to mean that Dr. Brown has accepted the directorship of the bureau of pure food inspection in the New York Department of Health offered some time ago.

PEACE OUTLOOK BRIGHTER

Some Progress Toward Settlement of
Chicago's Labor Dispute.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Resumption of work by some of Chicago's strikers began to-day with 4,500 structural iron workers recommenced the labor they dropped more than six weeks ago. Employers generally took an optimistic view of the whole situation, and building-material men and carpenters were reported to be making progress toward peace.

STRIKING VICTORY
WON BY BRITISHRe-Enforced by French Artillery.
Capture 200 Yards of Ger-
man Trenches.

COUNTERATTACKS REPULSED

Russians Offer Stubborn Resist-
ance to Teutonic Drive
in East.Renewal of Activity
by British Forces

RENEWAL of activity by the British forces in Flanders resulting in the gain of 200 yards of German trenches north of Ypres, stubborn resistance by Russian troops against the Austro-German drive in the east, and the strong pressure of the Austrians in Southern Poland, are outstanding features in the war reports.

The British assault in Flanders came after a long period of comparative quiet. The French contributed to the success with their artillery. Field Marshal Sir John French, who reports the advance, says the Germans again are using gas shells.

The Teutonic drive northward from the Galician border on the front between the Vistula and the River Bug has brought the Austrians to a point northeast of Krasnik and near Ternogora. The Russians are retreating beyond Ternogora along the Vepz River, according to Vienna, but Petrograd asserts that the Austrian offensive east of Krasnik has been stopped by a Russian attack on the Austrian flank.

There has been desperate fighting north of Krasnik, and apparently the Russians are re-enforcing their armies with men and munitions.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

LONDON, July 6.—A striking victory for the British, re-enforced by French artillery, southwest of Pilken, on the east bank of the Ypres Canal, and signs of a renewed German drive on Calais with the object of invading England, and on Verdun with the purpose of striking a blow at the heart of France are reported from the western front to-day.

Kept strictly on the defensive at Ypres on account of their lack of shells, the British have been lent the support of a large quantity of French artillery and, according to official reports issued in Paris, have gained a success of some proportions against the Teutons near Pilken. Behind an iron curtain of shells and high explosives which wrecked the German trenches, the English troops before dawn fought their way to a firm foothold in the German lines.

Throughout the day the Teutons have launched counterattacks after counterattacks against the British forces, but, according to the midnight communiqué received here from Paris, all have been repulsed, the Germans suffering heavy losses in killed and wounded.

SEE SIGNS OF RENEWED

ATTEMPT BY TEUTONS

While this fighting would seem to discount present peril of a German drive on Calais, military critics in Paris profess to see signs of a renewed attempt by the Teutons in this region. Despite the heavy fighting in the east, it is reported that large re-enforcements have reached the Kaiser's armies in Northern France and Flanders in the hope of finding the allies for a moment of their guard.

Heavy fighting in the vicinity of Verdun has been proceeding for several days, with the Germans claiming considerable successes, and along the entire front it is evident that heavy re-enforcements of artillery have reached the invading forces, their bombardment from Alsace to the sea being heavier and more persistent than it has been for months.

To meet a renewed German offensive in the west, reports from Northern France state that the French have been supplied with a new weapon of defense which is expected to achieve astounding results. No hint of what this weapon is has been allowed to filter through. It is described as an "important new weapon of defense which is expected to play an important part in the coming fighting."

RESULT OF WELL-PLANNED

SURPRISE ATTACK

The capture by the British of more than 200 yards of trenches in the "gas area" north of Ypres is believed to have been the result of a well-planned surprise attack. It was made in the darkness, and carried the British well into the German lines. It is not believed, however, that a general offensive is planned in this section.

North of Arras, where the French several weeks ago were engaged in what was believed to be the time to be a definite offensive is now the scene of artillery combats of considerable vigor. The Germans to-day again shelled Arras, directing a number of shells at the cathedral, some of which were incendiary.

In the Le Pretre woods no further infantry actions are reported, but a heavy bombardment of the French positions is being kept up. Berlin to-day reported that the booty taken here has been increased by one field gun, three machine guns, and engineer-supply material and a large quantity of other material of all kinds.

AUSTRO-GERMAN RUSH

LOSING MOMENTUM

The Austro-German rush in the east appears to be losing its momentum, except in certain sectors between the Vistula and the Bug. The Russians have braced themselves, and are holding at

(Continued on Second Page.)

JEALOUS HUSBAND
SHOOTS YOUNG WIFEJoseph Eldridge Smoot Then At-
tempts in Vain to Com-
mit Suicide.

GIRL'S MOTHER HEARS SHOTS

Holds Telephone Receiver Dur-
ing Altercation—Mrs. Smoot's
Condition Is Critical.

"I'm tired of it all, mother, and I'm going to kill Lear and me, too; hold the phone a minute."

With these words Joseph Eldridge Smoot, a husband for four months, turned from the telephone in his room at 1707 West Main Street about 7:35 o'clock last night with a revolver leveled at his wife. She half-turned her head, and the bullet the young husband fired a second later entered her head just at the base of the brain. The man fired a second time at his wife, and this bullet entered the body just below the left arm and passed inside toward the lungs. Mrs. Smoot's condition is regarded as critical.

Smoot turned the 22-caliber weapon toward his own head and fired. The bullet missed its mark. So also did a second shot. The third struck him in the center of the forehead, however, and glanced off. Smoot was in the act of firing again when his brother rushed into the room and grappled with him. The men fought across the half-reclining body of the injured wife, out through the door to the front porch, where John H. Smoot, brother of the intended wife murderer and suicide, wrestled away the weapon. Smoot is expected to recover. He is twenty-one years old, and is employed as a line-man by the Virginia Railway and Power Company.

GIRL'S MOTHER HEARS

SHOTS THROUGH TELEPHONE

In her room at 214 West Cary Street the aged mother, Mrs. R. L. Smoot, had sat terrified as she listened to the sound of her son's voice. She heard the shots, the screams of the injured wife and the terrific noise made by the fighting brothers. Then she dimly realized what it all meant. Hysterics were the result in a few minutes, and up to an early hour this morning grave fears were felt for her.

Meanwhile, in a room at Virginia Hospital the husband who attempted to kill his four-months' bride lies under the watchful eye of Policeman Taylor. His condition is not thought to be serious, for the bullet failed to enter the brain. It cut a deep furrow in the skin of the brow, but did not cause the man to lose consciousness. Detective Sergeant Wily and Atkinson, with Policeman Krug, swore out a warrant for Smoot, charging him with "assault on Mrs. Lear Inez Smoot, with intent to maim, disable and kill her," and served it on him in the hospital.

CONDITION OF YOUNG WIFE

IS MOST CRITICAL

Mrs. Smoot, the girl-wife of nineteen, lies in a room adjoining that of the man who sought to take her life. Her condition is critical, and surgeons at the hospital entertained slight hope for her recovery early this morning. It has been impossible to ascertain if the bullet which entered her body penetrated the lungs, but, even though it did not, the surgeons say she is in a critical condition. The wound in her head is of a serious nature, and combined they impose conditions which will tax the ability of surgeons to overcome, it is said.

Unlike her husband, Mrs. Smoot feels no animosity. She wishes to live, but no word of reproach for her intended murderer has passed her lips. Smoot, on the other hand, at first spoke severely of his wife, especially to members of his own family. At the hospital, though, he expressed the desire to be left alone and allowed to die. He begged surgeons to leave him and to look to the woman he had attempted to kill.

The house in which the shooting occurred lies almost within the afternoon shadow of the gospel tent at Allen Avenue and Main Streets. John Smoot and his family have been living there for some time, and about three weeks ago his brother secured a room in the house and brought his wife there to live.

TROUBLE STARTED SOON

AFTER THEIR MARRIAGE

Trouble between the young married couple is said to have started immediately after their marriage, four months ago, in the home of Mrs. Susie McGorry, 1412 West Cary Street, mother of the injured woman.

"Insanely jealous of Lear's beauty, he was," said Mrs. McGorry between her sobs last night. "Lear has come to me time after time." The woman continued brokenly, "with stories of her troubles; but I kept hands off, thinking it best to allow the young people to settle their difficulties between themselves. Many the time Eldridge has threatened to kill Lear and myself seriously. I treated him courteously whenever he came here, but, knowing he thought I was interfering, I kept away from his home."

"Yesterday afternoon Lear came to me and told me of further trouble she was having. She remained for supper and helped me wash the dishes. We had scarcely finished them when one of my little daughters came in to say that Eldridge was at the front door. Lear went out to him. He grabbed her by the wrist and dragged her into the street and away with him. In doing so he broke her bracelet watch. I did

Baptist Encampment, Virginia Beach. Use of three fast trains leaving Richmond 9 A. M., 11:00 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. (Continued on Second Page.)

HOLT ENDS OWN LIFE
IN HIS PRISON CELL

Girl Wife Shot by Her Husband



MRS. JOSEPH ELDRIDGE SMOOT.

COUNCIL CONCURS IN
JITNEY BUS ORDINANCEIncorporates Amendment Reducing
Indemnity Bond From \$2,000
to \$1,000.

DISPENSES WITH INSPECTOR

Strikes From Measure Section Re-
quiring Dome or DASHLIGHT, and
Reduces Minimum Fine for Viola-
tions From \$10 to \$5.

After more than two hours of debate, in the course of which several amendments were adopted and others rejected, the Common Council last night, by a vote of 16 to 2, concurred in the ordinance regulating jitney-bus traffic on the streets of the city. The measure now goes back to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence in the amendments.

Most important of the changes made by the lower branch was the reduction of the indemnity bond from \$2,000, as it stood in the ordinance passed by the Board, to \$1,000. This is the indemnity bond that will be required of the owner of a single car. Additional cars operated by the same owner are to be bonded at \$500 each—the same requirement that was made in the ordinance passed by the Board.

JONES WANTED BOND

REDUCED TO \$500

The motion reducing the bond from \$2,000 to \$1,000 was made by Councilman Pollock as a substitute for a motion made by Councilman Jones reducing the bond to \$500 for the first car and \$250 for each additional car. Previous to this Councilman English had offered a motion striking from the ordinance the entire bonding provision. The motion was defeated by a vote of 11 to 7, the members voting as follows:

To strike out bond—Councilmen Cheatwood, English, Haddon, Jones, Pilcher, Ratcliffe and Seaton—7.

Against striking out bond—Councilmen Atkinson, Butler, Ferguson, Fuller, Pollock, Powers, Powell, Rogers, Sullivan, Welsh and Peters—11.

DECLINES TO REDUCE

AMOUNT OF LICENSE

By a vote of 19 to 8, the Council rejected a motion offered by Councilman Ratcliffe making a horizontal reduction of \$15 in the license fees specified for the several routes. It voted unanimously to strike from the ordinance the section which proposed to require every jitney operating between thirty minutes after sunset and thirty minutes before sunrise to be equipped with a dome or dashlight so placed as to light the interior of the car. The motion to strike this section was made by Councilman Ferguson, who told the body that cars would find it impossible to comply with the requirement.

Upon the motion of Councilman Seaton, the body voted unanimously to strike from the ordinance the section providing for an inspection every thirty days of cars engaged in the jitney business under the ordinance by an inspector to be appointed by the Administrative Board, such officer to be paid 50 cents for inspecting each car, the money to be taken from the city treasury.

SAYS INSPECTION WOULD

BE TOO PERFUNCTORY

Mr. Seaton pointed out that a 50-cent inspection of an automobile would necessarily have to be so elemental

TROLLEY CAR COLLIDES
WITH HAY-RIDING PARTYTen Well-Known Young Men and
Women of Petersburg Re-
moved to Hospital.

SEVERAL HAVE BROKEN LIMBS

Physicians Unable to Say at Late
Hour Whether Any of Injuries
Will Prove Fatal—Twenty Other
Young People Taken to Homes.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

PETERSBURG, VA., July 6.—Following a collision between a hay-riding party and a suburban trolley car late to-night, ten well-known young people of this city were removed to the Petersburg Hospital suffering with broken limbs, severe bruises and other injuries. Up to this time the physicians have not been able to say whether or no any of the injuries are likely to prove fatal.

The injured are:

Miss Annie Moody.
Miss Ella Moody.
Miss Mary Pritchett.
Miss Adeline Slaughter.
Miss Virginia Spain.
Miss Audrey Lord.
William P. Rawlings.
J. D. Mann, Jr.
David Lord.
George Feudrob.

There were about thirty young people in the party, all of whom were thrown out and injured to a greater or less extent. Twenty were removed to their homes, only those known to have broken bones or severe injuries being taken to the hospital.

ACCIDENT OCCURS

IN SUBURB OF CITY

The hay-ride was given by Reginald Mann, of Petersburg, and a large dory was used for the purpose. The accident occurred in a suburb known as Kenilworth, about one mile from Petersburg, when the dory was struck by a suburban trolley car of the Virginia Railway and Power Company returning heavily loaded from Fernside Park, a suburban resort about three miles from Petersburg.

Officials of the Virginia Railway and Power Company have begun an investigation, but as yet it has not been definitely ascertained whether the driver of the hay-riding party or the motor-man of the trolley car was to blame. The wagon was completely demolished by the force of the blow, being thrown against a telegraph pole and broken to splinters. Automobiles and ambulances from Petersburg were sent to the scene, and nearly every physician in the city was called to treat the injured.

At midnight the hospital authorities were unable to say whether or not any of the injuries were likely to prove fatal. It was stated that of those taken to their homes one or more had suffered severe blows on the head which may have serious effects.

CONFERS WITH LANSING

British Ambassador Discusses Several
Questions of Importance.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, conferred to-day with Secretary Lansing. It is understood the shipping situation in the war zone and reports of British recruiting in the United States were discussed.

SECOND ATTEMPT
AFTER ARREST TO
COMMIT SUICIDEMany Conflicting Reports
as to Manner of Self-
Destruction.PHYSICIAN GIVES CAUSE
AS FRACTURED SKULLAuthorities Say He Jumped From
Top of Cell to Court
Below.

DENT PERCUSSION CAP THEORY

Admitted Earlier in Day He Lied
About Movements in Wash-
ington and New York.

GLEN COVE, N. Y., July 6.—Frank Holt, the Cornell University professor, who shot J. P. Morgan in his home near Glen Cove last Saturday, committed suicide in the jail at Mineola to-night.

While several of the jail authorities declare that Holt killed himself by climbing through the opening at the top of his cell door and then plunging into the narrow court below, Holt's keeper said he was positive that the prisoner was killed in his own cell, where he said he found the body.

There were many conflicting reports as to the manner in which Holt met his death, but it was definitely established through Dr. Cleghorn, the jail physician, that Holt died of a fractured skull.

Several of those about the jail said they heard an explosion, the report coming from Holt's cell. This noise, it was believed, was due to the falling of boards from the top of the cell.

Jeremiah O'Ryan, the keeper detailed to watch Holt, said he was fifteen feet away from the cell when he heard a loud report. He looked in the direction of the cell, but it was dark. Entering, he found Holt's body in a pool of blood in the corner.

JAIL AUTHORITIES

HASTY TO SCENE

The excitement that followed the noise brought Warden Hulse and other jail authorities to the scene. District Attorney Lewis J. Smith and Dr. Cleghorn, together with several constables, were soon on the scene, and immediately began an investigation.

Dr. Cleghorn denied a report that Holt had killed himself by chewing a percussion cap. He repeated that death was caused by a fracture at the top of the skull. An explosion which would have blown his head off would have followed an attempt by Holt to chew a percussion cap, the physician said.

A thorough examination of Holt's cell failed, according to the jail authorities, to disclose any weapon or implements of any kind which Holt could have used to kill himself.

Coroner Walter R. Jones, after viewing the body, said:

"Undoubtedly a suicide, and undoubtedly the man jumped. I cannot give an official version until an autopsy is performed by the jail physician, Dr. Cleghorn."

The body was then taken to the morgue in Hempstead, where Dr. Cleghorn was prepared to perform an autopsy immediately.

The autopsy is expected to dispose of a report current here immediately after the finding of Holt's body that he had been shot and killed from the outside. This was only one of a number of reports.

An evidence of the great confusion which followed the report and the finding of Holt's body was a second statement by Keeper O'Ryan to the effect that he was not sure if Holt's body was found in his cell or in the corridor. This tended to strengthen the theory of District Attorney Smith and Warden Hulse that Holt had killed himself by jumping from the top of his cell into the court below, and that while doing so he had dislodged a couple of boards which fell to the floor with a loud report.

LIED ABOUT MOVEMENTS

BEFORE MORGAN ATTACK

Holt admitted to detectives early to-night that he lied when he said that he made the Capitol bomb out of sulphuric acid and match heads, and said also that he did not tell the truth about his movements in Washington and New York.

Holt made these admissions when confronted by evidence tending to show that he made the Capitol bomb in a bungalow which he rented near here about ten days ago. They followed the positive identification by Lewis Ott, of Holt as the man who had rented the bungalow and who had found numerous bottles with corks punctured in the center, small vials and pictures of a dozen public buildings throughout the country, three of which were marked.

Frank McCahill, a constable, who accompanied the detectives in the search of the bungalow, said the marked buildings were the New York Public Library and the Capitol buildings at Albany, N. Y., and Harrisburg, Pa.

Holt refused to say why he lied in the first place about the contents of the bombs and his movements.

He refused also to admit that he was the man who, under the name of Hendrick, received a shipment of 120 pounds of dynamite at Soanet, Long Island, although George W. Barnes, station agent at that place, to-night identified Holt as Hendrick.